

With the mosquitoes obliterated, there'll be more time to swat the fly.

WEEKLY EAGLE

BRYAN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920.

(MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

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VOLUME XXXIV.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN GERMANY

FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS PROBABLY LOST IN WRECK OF THE STEAMER AFRIQUE

Only Fifty-seven Survivors From Passengers and Crew of Big Steamer Which Sunk in Bay of Biscay Have Been Landed -- These Were Sailors and French Colony Soldiers Accustomed to Hardships.

INTERURBAN HOMES WITH TRUCKING AND DAIRYING SOUGHT

A number of Bryan citizens are just now giving their attention to a plan which is being formed with a view of building up that section of territory between Bryan and College that borders the interurban. The plan is to develop this section into small farms devoted to dairy cattle, poultry and trucking. It is believed that such a plan would prove beneficial to both Bryan and College as well as provide profitable employment and splendid homes for a large colony of people.

It is with such a view that application has been made to the city of Bryan by certain residents and land owners along the interurban for electric current, which will go far towards the development of this territory. Under the city ordinances the city is prohibited from extending its transmission lines outside the city limits, but the residents and land owners have formed an incorporated company and propose to purchase the current from the city and redistribute same on a co-operative basis. This movement is headed by such people as Rev. J. J. Pipkin, Mrs. J. H. Suber, C. M. Evans, H. T. Lawler, Bryan Country club, J. T. Lawler and others. It is believed the plan will greatly aid them in their efforts to make interurban property valuable.

At present the oil companies and the Fin and Feather club get electric service from the city, which, residents living along the interurban, point out is in violation of the city ordinances and that in event of accident would become liable for damages by reason of these extensions of service beyond the city limits.

The parties who have made application to the city for electric current propose to take over the lines going to the Fin and Feather club and oil companies, thus relieving all parties of possible liabilities.

At any event the plan to rebuild the outlying district is a good one if the city can see fit to extend the electric current under the plan proposed. It might mean that homes would line the interurban all the way to College and that trucking, dairying and other interests accumulated there would go far towards reducing the high cost of living.

BUFORD IS ON ITS WAY AFTER A STOP AT KIEL TUESDAY

Kiel, Jan. 14.—The United States army transport, Buford, carrying 220 Russians deported from the United States, left Kiel for an unnamed Russian port Tuesday evening.

FIFTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK LAW CASE IS DISMISSED

Austin, Jan. 14.—The case in which J. D. Moore, Sr., chairman of the board of managers of the state insane asylum here, was charged by the state labor commissioner with violating the fifty-four hour law by allowing women employees at the asylum to be kept on duty for a longer period than is allowed by the law, has been dismissed. The case was dismissed on motion of the county attorney because of insufficient evidence.

\$14,000,000 IN WHISKY SHIPPED TO ROTTERDAM

Mobile, Jan. 14.—A cargo of 4000 tons of Kentucky bonded whisky valued at \$14,000,000 was shipped from this port to Rotterdam Tuesday aboard the Moshico. The Lake Charles, now loading, will sail Wednesday with 2000 barrels of liquor for Havana. This cargo, it is said, will be the last to leave this port before the national prohibition amendment goes into effect.

BONE DRY NAME LINCOLN FOR NATIONAL MEETING

Washington, Jan. 14.—The national executive committee of the prohibition party Tuesday night selected Lincoln, Neb., and July 21 as the place and time for the 1920 national convention of the party.

JACK DEMPSY WAS NOT DRAFT DODGER SAYS JACK KEARNE

Los Angeles, Jan. 14.—Denial of the charges that Jack Dempsey was a draft dodger and slacker, and a defense of his conduct during the war was made by Jack Kearne, Dempsey's manager, in a signed statement today. Kearne said Dempsey made no claim for exemption, but was placed in class 4-A because he was married and supported a mother, an invalid brother and sister, also that he raised approximately one hundred thousand dollars in fictitious contests for the benefit of different war charities. During the war Dempsey worked as a riveter in the shipyards at Philadelphia and Seattle.

STUDENT VOTE AT A. & M. FAVORABLE TO PEACE TREATY

One thousand and six votes were cast in the peace treaty referendum at College Tuesday, all but 107 of this number being cast by students. Roughly estimated, there were about 2,000 people connected in various ways with the college who were eligible to vote. The number polled is considered remarkable, and well above the percentage recorded by other schools from which reports have been received.

Proposition one, which provides for the ratification of the peace treaty and league of nations without reservations, was the most popular, drawing 68 votes from the faculty and 478 from the students, a total of 546.

Proposition two, which voiced opposition to ratification of the league and treaty in any form, found only four supporters among the faculty members, and 36 among the students. Proposition three, favoring ratification with the Lodge reservations also found four supporters in the faculty, and 65 in the student body.

The fourth proposition, which advocated a compromise between the Lodge and democratic reservations in order to facilitate ratification of the treaty, was favored by 31 faculty members and 320 students, a total of 351.

COLLEGE FACULTY AND STUDENTS VOTE FAVOR OF TREATY

New York, Jan. 14.—Incomplete returns from fifty-three or nearly four hundred colleges and universities, whose students and faculty members voted yesterday on four questions concerning the peace treaty and league of nations, showed 22,643 out of 41,889 votes cast favored any compromise which would make it possible for immediate ratification.

GAS CONFERENCE STARTS OFFICIALS TOWARD EASTLAND

Fort Worth, Jan. 14.—State and city officials began arriving here today enroute to Eastland where a hearing will be held by the state on the gas supply, its conservation and use. Major Butte, state gas conservation officer, will preside at the hearing.

WAIVERS IN APPEAL OF POOL HALL CASE ARE SIGNED

Austin, Jan. 14.—J. M. McCormick, attorney for the pool halls, was here yesterday and with the attorney general signed up all waivers and other papers perfecting the appeal to the supreme court of the United States in the case wherein the federal district judges of Texas sustained the validity of the law abolishing pool hall in this state. If the justices of the supreme court read the statement of facts in this case they will have some job, as it covers 3,600 pages. The hearing before the court January 26 to consider the question of continuing the restraining order keeping the pool halls open pending a final decision will be attended by Attorney General C. M. Cureton on behalf of the state. He will insist that the halls should close following the decision of the district judges. While in Washington Mr. Cureton will look after the state's interests in the Red River boundary dispute with Oklahoma.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

Washington, Jan. 14.—Cotton consumed during December last amounted to 511,585 bales lint and 25,050 bales lintless, the census bureau announced today.

POLICE DRIVE BAGS MANY IDLERS

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Sixty men, taken in a raid on the Y. M. C. A. hotel, were up for investigation here today in connection with a police roundup of alleged criminals and vagabonds.

Approximately one thousand men were arrested as suspicious characters during the last four days.

NEW FACES SEEN IN A. & M. BASKET-BALL LINE-UP

A. and M.'s chance for a championship in the Southwestern basketball conference was strengthened last week by the addition of Bryan Gouger, who made his T in basketball in 1917. Gouger played at guard at that time but is at home at the forward position, being a hard, fast floor player and a good shot for the basket. He handles the ball well and is hard for an opponent to stop. He will be seen in the lineup Saturday night against Simmons.

From the present outlook, this year's A. and M. basketball team will be the smallest in the last five years. Coach Driver believes in speed and then more speed, and the fastest men on the court are smaller than the men of last year's team which only averaged 155 pounds.

Another probable change in the lineup is Glezen to guard in the place of Williams.

SPECIAL LEGAL AID WILL BE GIVEN THE FIVE ASSEMBLYMEN

New York, Jan. 14.—A special committee from the Bar association of New York, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, will go to Albany probably today to give legal support to five socialists who were suspended at the opening session of the assembly.

THIRTY-ONE SEAMEN OFF THE JOHN EMERY RESCUED BY COMANCHE

Galveston, Jan. 14.—Thirty-one shipwrecked sailors from the steamship John M. Emery, which went aground Sunday near Freeport, were brought into Galveston last night by the United States coast guard boat Comanche. Three of the crew, the captain, chief mate and chief engineer, were left aboard the vessel to stand guard. It was said by Capt. W. K. Scamell of the revenue cutter that the Emery is now lying in eight feet of water, imbedded six or seven feet in the sand. Her rudder has been torn away and a huge hole torn in her stern. Ten feet of water is now in her engine room and her cargo of 3,000 tons of hemp and sisal has been seriously damaged.

From the time the Emery departed from Freeport, her port of origin, no observations could be taken on account of the mist and fog which hung over the Gulf, one member of the crew said. The wind was from the northeast and dead against her. Leaving Freeport at 9 o'clock Thursday night, she immediately encountered a heavy fog. Not being able to take observations, when she arrived near Freeport the captain thought he was nearing Galveston. A swell from the southeast caught her, broke an anchor and pitched the vessel on the shore about fourteen feet of water, it was said. During the high waves five men, the chief officer, third mate and three sailors, lowered a boat from the Emery and made to shore to telegraph the owners.

DIRECTOR GENERAL HINES HAS SIGNED WORKING AGREEMENT

Washington, Jan. 14.—Director General Hines has signed the national agreement concerning rules and working conditions with the Brotherhood of Railways, Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express and Station Employees. The agreement is retroactive to January 1 and effective during the period of federal control.

EBERT GOVERNMENT RESORTS TO MILITARY RULE FOLLOWING FATAL MOB DEMONSTRATIONS

Mob Attacked Reichstag Building in Protest Against Industrial Council Bill Now Before the Reichstag and Troops Used Machine Guns to Drive Them Away -- Ten Were Killed as Result.

PLUMBERS RECEIVE BETTER SALARY THAN VARSITY TEACHERS

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Plumbers, hired to fix the plumbing at the Northwestern university, are paid eight dollars per day but the professors receive only four dollars, according to William Farquharson, financial director of the university. He made public the fact that the university is broke. "The trustees will have to decide on how many instructors they can pay a living wage and reduce the facilities of the university, accordingly," said Farquharson.

MINE OPERATORS AND MINERS WILL AID SETTLEMENT

Washington, Jan. 14.—Investigation of the underlying causes of the recent coal strike was in full swing today with both operators and miners co-operating with coal strike settlement commission. Daily sessions will be held in an effort to reach a satisfactory agreement on wages and working conditions for the miners.

U. S. TRANSPORT READY TO DEPART FOR VLADIVOSTOK

New York, Jan. 14.—The army transport, Edelyn, the first of the vessels that will take from Siberia the troops of Czechoslovakia and the United States regulars, commanded by Major General Graves, will leave here today for Vladivostok, via the Panama canal. She will call at Honolulu for coal and supplies.

American soldiers in Russia now number approximately ten thousand.

PROPERTY OWNERS TELL COMMITTEE OF HARDSHIPS SUFFERED

San Antonio, Jan. 14.—Accounts of the hardships, indignation and losses suffered by small property owners in Mexico since the overthrow of the Madero government, was given to the senate sub-committee, which began taking testimony here today regarding conditions in that country. G. E. Blalock, formerly head of an American colony in Tamaulipas and first witness today, told of the murder of five Americans by Mexicans and conditions which resulted in the abandonment of their property.

REBEL ATTEMPT TO WRECK PAY TRAIN UNSUCCESSFUL

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 14.—According to information brought to Laredo this morning by a prominent American business man arriving from Saltillo, a band of rebels made an attempt to wreck a passenger train on the National Lines of Mexico, carrying the army paymaster northward from Venegas to Saltillo on Monday afternoon. Several rails were removed from the track between Venegas and Saltillo by the rebels and soon afterward a freight train approached the spot and discovered the condition of the track and sent a warning to Saltillo. A military train was dispatched to the scene, but the rebels had gone. The train was delayed about twelve hours while the damaged track was repaired.

SENTENCE FOR LIFE

Hobart, Okla., Jan. 14.—Pleading guilty to murdering a new-born baby of his own daughter last Sunday, Charles Swafford, a farmer living at Lone Wolf, near here, was sentenced here today to a life term in the state penitentiary. The daughter, who is said to be about 17 years old, had been married to a soldier, but he had not visited her since his return from the army, more than a year ago.

Scientists have discovered that chewing gum, if left on the floor, handle over night, loses its flavor.

BOARD OF CONTROL ACT IS UPHELD BY THE SUPREME COURT

Austin, Jan. 14.—The constitutionality of state board of control act was today upheld by the supreme court, when a motion for leave to file a process for petition of mandamus was overruled. The motion was submitted by A. B. Ayers in an effort to force the state comptroller to approve warrants to pay members of the board of managers of the Southwestern Insane asylum at San Antonio for services rendered since the board of managers was abolished.

JAPANESE CRUISER DID NOT ACT AS A CONVOY IS CLAIM

Mexico City, Jan. 14.—Reports that the Japanese cruiser, Yakumo, which recently visited Manzanillo, acted as a convoy for the vessel which landed arms and ammunition for the Mexican government, is declared by General Baragan, chief of presidential staff.

PABLO GONZALES HAS ACCEPTED NOMINATION MEXICAN PRESIDENCY

Mexico City, Jan. 14.—Pablo Gonzales, formerly general in the Mexican army, last night accepted the presidential nomination before a convention of the democratic league. Gonzales is the second candidate to announce as a candidate for the presidency, General Alvaro Obregon having opened his campaign last year.

BOXING AS SPORT REINSTATED TODAY AT SPRINGFIELD

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—After several years without boxing the sport will be revived here tonight with a ten round bout between Marty Henderson of Joliet, and Mike Dundee of Rock Island.

OIL DRILLER IS HELD ON CHARGE MURDER OF FARMER

Wichita Falls, Jan. 14.—Sherman Sparks, an oil field driller, is held in jail here in connection with the death of J. L. Pipkins, a wealthy farmer of Waurika, Okla., whose body was found in the creek bottoms of Cotton county, Okla., last week.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL SECRETARY DEFERRED

Waco, Jan. 14.—Election of a secretary of the Texas state council of agriculture was deferred until a later date at a meeting here today of the executive committee of the state organization. J. T. Orr, of Dallas, president of the council, presided at the session. H. L. McKnight, in charge of rural organization work, extension department of the A. and M. college, was temporary secretary of the meeting.

MEET IN AUSTIN TO CONSIDER SELLING STATE IRON PLANT

Austin, Jan. 14.—The state prison commission will meet in Austin tomorrow to consider the matter of selling the state iron plant at Rusk to the Texas Steel company. Governor Hobart and a representative of the attorney general's department will be present, as will L. P. Featherstone, who represents the prospective purchasers.

The City National Bank

BRYAN, TEXAS.

Statement of condition as reported to the Comptroller
December 31, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans	\$ 558,599.47
U. S. Bonds	100,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds and Certificates	70,588.00
Stock Federal Reserve Bank	5,400.00
Furniture and Fixtures	12,500.00
Other Real Estate	8,937.00
Interest Earned Not Collected	14,759.45
Cash and Exchange	392,924.95

\$1,163,708.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$ 150,000.00
Surplus and Profits	106,131.22
Circulation	100,000.00
Interest Collected Not Earned	1,085.27
Reserved for Taxes	6,142.66
Deposits	800,349.72

\$1,163,708.87

OFFICERS.

E. H. Astin, President; Jno. K. Parker, Vice President; E. W. Crenshaw, Vice President; W. H. Cole, Cashier; F. L. Cavitt, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

E. H. Astin, Jno. K. Parker, E. W. Crenshaw, M. L. Parker, R. Q. Astin, Jno. M. Lawrence, W. H. Cole.

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AND PILOT

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LOYALTY TO DEMOCRATIC STANDARDS.

Nothing is easier than to blame others if anything is wrong, or to leave the task to others if something a little exacting needs to be done. This is proverbially true with respect to the duties of citizenship, and in the least backward democracies, notwithstanding all national foundations have been shaken during the war, it is still a common thing for citizens to regard the civic error or obligation as that of "the other fellow." Even the larger responsibilities which legislators are supposed to bear, as far as the ordinary person can discern, awaken, in the United States, too few lawmakers to a full sense of duty toward humanity, whether at home or abroad. With all the deep and vital lessons of the war apparently less effective than might be expected, and with public schools weakened and, in scores of communities, closed for lack of teachers, the ordinary patriotic American finds himself wondering what will arouse the nation to grapple with the problems of today, and to see that the children are properly educated to cope with the questions of tomorrow.

In these circumstances special interest, naturally and properly, attaches to those who took part in the war. They have undergone tests, they have been awakened, presumably they care what is done in their home democracy, and for its future. The veterans of the Civil war dominated the public affairs of the nation for a generation. But it was more than half a century ago that their potent political influence began, and the elements of the population, and therefore of the recently disbanded army, are very different from those of the sixties. So, when it developed that the demobilized millions of American soldiers and sailors were to be united in a permanent organization, persons concerned for the welfare of the United States began to ask themselves how these active, forceful young men would exercise the immense power likely to be wielded by so great a union as theirs promised to be. Would they be steady? This was one of the first questions. There has not yet been very much to show how they will make their influence felt in the affairs of the nation, but what there has been is mainly of the sort to give assurance. The few dignified public utterances of the men they have placed at their head have the right ring. It is evidently his purpose to build the mighty structure of the American legion on broad lines and on a high plane. The importance of so doing is clearly beyond estimation, for this body of young men represents no section of the nation, but the entire republic, ethnologically and geographically. Thus it should prove to be a tremendous force for promoting better acquaintance among the varied groups of citizens, a good understanding, and so unity, and right action. Indeed much is expected from the new war veterans.

And what of the other millions of citizens? Perhaps they have had less in their experience to awaken them to the needs of the time than have the men who have been actually in the war, but there would seem to be enough, both of promise of progress and of cause for precaution, to interest any fairly intelligent member of a democracy.

A citizen who seeks to combat the corruption of which he sees evidence in the United States has recently said: "The foe who fights democracy in the open is not the most dangerous, but the one who works in the dark and, by means of dishonesty and bribery, makes of democracy a farce and a sham. If the officeholders and

the people of wealth do not stop debauching democracy they will have little ground to stand on in denouncing those who are trying to overthrow or destroy the government in more open ways."

SCHOOL-TEACHERS OF OTHER DAYS.

Next to parents, probably the people who have had the greatest influence upon the lives of most of us have been our school-teachers. Not all of us look back to our teachers with fond recollections, to be sure. Some of us, perhaps, can remember days when merely to go to school was rather to concede, however reluctantly, with Ovid, that "it is lawful to be taught by an enemy," than to give evidence of any special affection for teachers as teachers. Yet even those occasional misguided ones who, in their school days, accepted teachers as natural foes, and dealt with them habitually on a basis of open hostility, usually find that their mature memories of former teachers are mellow enough. In the glow of memory, teachers lose their acerbity. Even those who once seemed hostile become, in retrospect, only friendly enemies, after all.

Probably teachers will always stand in very direct personal relation with their pupils, at least so long as boys and girls continue to go to school. Yet as boys and girls of school age have formed a constantly increasing army, and schools have become larger and have performed been organized into carefully defined groups, the school-teachers of modern times has marked an evergrowing contrast with the teacher of those early days when the United States was new and undeveloped, and American schools were few and far between. In those days, the teacher of a district school was in close personal touch with not only the boys and girls who, in the old phrase, "went to school to him," but with all the members of their families as well. For school districts of those days had little money to pay with, and they found it more convenient to provide the teacher with his living by letting him "live round" with family after family until, in the course of a school term, he should have been, at one time or another, an inmate of every house in the district.

Teachers of those days had their trials and their joys, though neither were much like teachers' experiences today. One can imagine the unhappy lot of a teacher who might find himself billeted in the farmhouse most remote from the school at just the time when wintry winds made the daily walk of say, four or five miles anything but pleasurable. Yet to assure himself of near lodgings when distances were most to be avoided was not easy, for the reason that the stay of a teacher with any one family was presumed to be regulated quite nicely by the number of children whom that particular family happened to be sending to school. On the whole, however, the teacher did not fare ill. To offset his long walks, over bad roads in worse weather, he could always be sure of a welcome in the families wherein he sojourned. His advent broke the dull routine of life on an isolated farm. He brought an atmosphere, however faint, of books and learning. He helped the younger members with their lessons, played games with them before the great kitchen fire, held yarn for the daughters or matrons at home, or escorted them to the singing schools or quilting parties which afforded the social diversions of the time. However scanty the fare, and however chill or ill-furnished the house, as compared with what the poorest of teachers enjoy today, its best was always at the teacher's disposal.

Who can say whether this method of supporting the teachers of early days has not had something to do with the lethargy over the proper payment of teachers today? The teacher of those early times was at once a mendicant and an honored guest. The method of requiting his needs was at best a makeshift. That it was so readily accepted was due, no doubt, to the fact that teaching itself was a makeshift, being, as a rule, the means by which a young student of academy or college sought to tide over his own interval between professional education and the practice of his profession. Not until later times did teachers come to look upon teaching as a career in itself. And even now, perhaps, the old conception has not altogether been relegated to the past.

INCOME-TAX FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Were you one of thousands of persons who last year, with unquestioned honesty of purpose, filed an incorrect income tax return? Are you, or have you been a claimant for refund of taxes overpaid? Have you been called upon by the bureau of internal revenue for payment of amounts owed the government through inadvertence or omissions in making out your income tax form? To sum it up, have you experienced trouble of any kind in filing your income tax return for 1918?

If so, this is written for your benefit and for the benefit of more than 3,000,000 taxpayers who, on or before March 15, will file income tax returns for the year 1919. It is certain a percentage of these returns will be incorrect. It is equally certain that the percentage of errors may be largely reduced if taxpayers will acquaint themselves with the income tax provisions of the act of February 24, 1919, known as the revenue act of 1918, which provides for the collection of taxes for the year 1919 and subsequent years.

Probably the most important change affecting the average taxpayer is in the normal rate, the exemptions of \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for married persons and heads of families remaining the same as for 1918. The normal rate for 1919 is 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemptions and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. The normal rate for 1918 was 6 and 12 per cent, respectively. This applies to every citizen and resident of the United States. Alien non-residents receiving income from sources within the United States are taxed to the full 8 per cent on the income from such sources.

The surtax rates, which range from 1 per cent on the amount of net income between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to 65 per cent on the amount of income in excess of \$1,000,000, remain unchanged.

The tax, as in 1919, may be paid in full at the time of filing the return, or in four installments, the first of which is due on or before March 15, the second on or before June 15, the third on or before September 15, and the fourth on or before December 15. The first installment must accompany the filing of the return. The period for filing is from January 1 to March 15. Heavy penalties are provided for persons who fail or "willfully refuse" to file their return and pay the tax within the time prescribed.

Forms for making returns may be obtained from offices of collectors of internal revenue and deputy collectors, postoffices, and banks. If your income for 1919 was \$5,000 or less, ask for form 1040A. If it was more than \$5,000 ask for form 1040. Returns must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives or has his principal place of business.

An exchange suggests that "plenty of water" in 1920 is one way of putting it; and "nothing but water" is another.

The secretary of state is a busy man just now, and what's the use of writing a note every time an American is killed in Mexico anyhow?

Young people who look upon marriage as a kind of obligation that will bind them together until the next term of court ought to postpone the ceremony.

The first ten days of the new year prove the most trying to resolutions and during that period a lot of the runts die off, but if they live to be a month old they are classed as hardy.

A newspaper headlines says, "Villa is surrounded by federalists who hope to get the rebel leader," which is nothing more than has occurred many times but the federalists seemed to be lacking in nerve.

Don't be discouraged if those friends of yours are just a little slow about petitioning you to run for office—surely they have not overlooked your ability to help save the country.

Republicans who have been growing more and more firmly into the conviction that all is over but the shouting are now amazed that so many democrats were in attendance upon the Jackson day dinner.

It is perfectly all right for the management of the Jackson day affair to have made it a two ring show, but what we want to know is who assumed the responsibility of classifying first-table and second table democrats?

An exchange says money talks but it is very noticeable that its voice is suffering from weakness.

If your neighbor's child is running about the streets barefooted and in rags then it is not foreign missions that should claim your attention.

Folks who undertake to run things when they go visiting are sometimes told to go back home—that's what Uncle Sam did to a lot of Europeans who undertook to introduce their soviet ideas in this country.

It need not be charged that Joe Bailey talks too much, but the examiner says a lot of things that could well be left unsaid—for instance his attack on President Wilson is untimely.

It is now charged that in order to prove the federal trade commission a hot-bed of bolshevism the packers framed up employees of the trade commission and that the alleged transfer of the grocery department by the packers is a mere camouflage.

When the wind comes howling out of the snow clad north and other people are snugly tucked away in their warm beds, how would you like to crawl out of your bunk and race through the streets at a 40-mile gale clinging precariously to a fire truck,

or worse still how would you like to wrestle with a fire nozzle when the mercury is flirting with zero and you get an occasional spray over your hands and face. That is what the Bryan fire department is constantly doing and our hat is off to them. That is the kind of faithful response that Bryan fire fighters make to every alarm and they do it without cost.

It is to be hoped that the country will suffer no ill effects from the determinations of President Wilson and Senator Lodge to put the peace treaty into the campaign and make it a controlling issue.

The country is in for a future of total dryness, but some of the prohibitionists in the various sections no longer find it necessary to pretend they are especially enthusiastic about it.

Justice Brandeis continues to break bad tidings to the perishing citizenship as prohibition eve draws near. His latest official announcement was that New Jersey liquor dealers could not move the original proceedings.

Claim is made that the fate of the peace treaty and control of the democratic party rests in the hands of Woodrow Wilson, and to be regular one must be a Wilson democrat—even Bryan's challenge of Wilson's leadership caused only the slightest flurry.

It is not possible that any lady in Bryan is going to refuse to exercise the right of suffrage simply because city and county poll taxes will cause her to dig up \$2.75 of her own money? Many of the women voters have clamored long for the right of suffrage yet only a very few are paying city and county poll taxes to be ready to vote in the coming primary.

An appeal is being made to the women of Texas to pay their poll taxes if for no other reason than to supplement the school fund, but such an appeal is unworthy of consideration. There is a more definite reason why the women of Texas should pay their poll taxes. The enactment of the suffrage law which gave to the women of Texas the right of a voice in the nomination of candidates for state and county offices came as a result of repeated appeals from the women themselves to give them a part in reclaiming the state from political corruption. The battle of good government did not end in the defeat of James E. Ferguson and the women voters are needed today just as ardently as they were two years ago when special effort was made to purify the political atmosphere of Texas. It is well enough that the school fund is supplemented by receipts from poll taxes, but the women of Texas ought to pay their poll taxes for the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage just like the men do, and because it is a duty they owe to posterity to exercise the rights granted them in an effort to better the government under which they live.

Ladies and gentlemen of Brazos county you will find your poll tax receipt at the collector's office—call for it during January and you may exercise the right of casting a ballot in the 1920 elections.

Bryan is not going to endure from year to year the mosquito nuisance when 50 cents per capita will rid the community of the painful and dangerous pest. This fact has been demonstrated by the enthusiasm manifested at the meetings held to discuss the matter. Bryan people view the mosquito as a menace to the health of the community and a source of economic loss.

The highway commission believes that during the present year there will be thousands of tourists from the north traveling over the Texas roads and that the bulk of traffic will be to and from the gulf coast, which puts Bryan in line to entertain visitors. They will be as welcome as the flowers in May.

Since McAdoo has apparently lost ground during the last two months, hope for democratic success in the coming presidential campaign is centered about Herbert Hoover. However the Hoover sentiment is wholly unorganized, and much depends upon the influence of the "voice from the past" which must be reckoned with in all national campaigns.

With the republicans not unwilling to go before the people on their refusal to ratify the sort of peace treaty President Wilson demands and the democrats believing they would profit by failure of a republican senate to end the war, the peace treaty bids fair to become the one absorbing campaign issue.

Jack Dempsey is going to fight Carpentier in France for a \$500,000 purse with the big end of it to go to the champion without regard to the result. The titular gentleman could have signed an agreement with Uncle Sam not so many months ago, but at that time he didn't want to go to France.

Having suggested a Plumb plan for the operation of railroads and had it seriously considered by governmental bodies, Glen E. Plumb has taken courage and now proposes an industrial program for the control of all industries.

Much to the amazement of some democrats William Jennings Bryan seems to have staged a "come back" and is now sharing front page honors with President Wilson. Prospective candidates view the Commoner's activities with alarm.

It is stated that von Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, von Falkenbayn, and von Bethmann-Hollweg have made a great deal of money by their books about the war, even in the present depressed condition of the mark. Von Hindenburg, not to be outdone, is said to have received over 3,000,000

for his contribution. But Count von Bernstorff, who upheld the traditions of German diplomacy in Washington, takes an obliquely deprecating view of these intellectual efforts. He says these books "are so much propaganda," and the count ought to be a very good judge of such matters. He takes a high and philosophical view when he truly affirms that "there has not yet been time to write history," and he cannot fail to engage the sympathies of an enlightened public when he asserts his intention of writing nothing until events can be surveyed as a whole "and more calmly looked at." Calmness is a most important thing, and is more a friend to appreciation than haste or passion. To appreciate Count von Bernstorff and his friends, to value their activities and to understand their objects, will be for the future historian a grateful duty, in which, evidently, he is to be assisted by the distinguished diplomatist himself.

Following the harvest of 1919, the year 1920 seems to be an off season for centuries. One searcher, displaying his little bag of dates in an editorial column, produces Susan B. Anthony for February, Alice Cary for April, and John Tyndall for August, altogether a small company, compared with the worstiest celebrated in 1919. One may believe that other searchers will find more; but the necessity for search shows how distinctly 1920 is an off year. The century of Miss Anthony, however, falls pat with the probable ratification of the equal suffrage amendment to the United States constitution; and that of Alice Cary, although her verses are not known as they were half a century ago, has a special significance in that she was the first president of Sorosis, and Sorosis was the first woman's club in the United States.

THE EDGE ACT.

It may have escaped the attention of most persons in the United States, except those directly interested in international trade, that what is known as the Edge measure is now a law. The signing of this bill by President Wilson brings to an end a protracted contest over what may be regarded as one of the most important acts ever passed by congress. It is certainly of vital importance to international commerce, and represents one great step toward the improvement of international business relations and the restoration of foreign exchange to a normal condition.

The purpose of the new law is to permit other nations of the world to purchase American goods on long-term credits. It provides that this may be done without tying up the capital of the American manufacturer, exporter, or banker for any length of time, and at the same time permits the postponement of payment for the goods by foreign buyers until they are in position to pay, or until the foreign exchanges have become more stable. These ends are to be accomplished by the formation of corporations which will be permitted to extend long term credits, these credits to be based upon the notes and securities offered by foreign buyers. This collateral is to be made the basis of debentures to be issued by the corporations, these debentures in turn to be sold to American investors. The law, which is in the form of an amendment to the federal reserve act, is designed not only to finance American export business, but to help in the restoration of Europe's industries and commerce. The federal reserve board, which is the administrative body, has been in consultation with leading financial and commercial interests of the United States for some time with a view to having practical use made of the act as soon as possible. As a result announcement has already been made of the formation of a new company, to engage in international trade, by New York banking interests whose names are familiar throughout the financial world. The company proposes to do a commercial business, and will deal in commodities required by other nations. Another corporation, recently formed, also will devote itself to international trade, but will carry it on through the purchase of foreign investments which may be exchanged for American goods. These securities will be private and not government issues.

To what extent financial relief will be given to European nations through the enactment of the Edge law depends very largely upon the American people and the extent to which they are informed as to the desirability of the debentures to be offered by the corporations as investments. A considerable degree of publicity will be necessary. There are so many sound American investments now selling at attractive prices that one may hesitate about investing in a security about which he knows little or nothing. Generally speaking, however, there should be no question as to the safety of such investments, if opportunity for careful scrutiny of the collateral is given by corporations offering the debentures. In addition the investor will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is helping in a most practical way to restore war-ridden Europe to a sound economic condition.

Other Editors

For Bettering Farming.
(Dallas News)

"Any old thing in any old way has no place in the 1920 agricultural program of safe farming and modern methods of farm management," concludes a statement by E. W. Gruss, county agricultural demonstration agent, printed in today's issue of The News. Perhaps the epigrammatic recommendation of the county agent was never so timely as now. Former "pot luck" methods of farming must be discarded, and for several reasons, one of which is the prevailing price for farm products and the opportunity presented to acquire and retain a competence that should come with intelligent effort. Another reason is the European and West Asiatic appeal for more food and feed. This country, and that means the farm-

The Governing Factor

in the life of a bank is more than a willingness to serve; it is the knowledge of business conditions and the wisdom and ability to advise and assist in the fullest measure any project vital to the success of the community, institution or individual.

The willingness to assist must be backed up by an intense interest in the business life of the community, a thorough knowledge of its wants and needs, and the foresight which is necessary in extending real service and concrete assistance when such assistance is necessary.

We shall be glad to tell you more about our service.

The First National Bank

of BRYAN, TEXAS.

ers, is called upon to give further aid to hungry people. The most emphatic urge heard during the recent past is that of Austria, where 7,000,000 people were reported in dire need.

In addition to other precautionary measures, the selection of seed is among the most important preliminaries to the sowing of any crop. Weak seed will not properly germinate in the best of soil. The farmer's time and energy are wasted. The fertility of the soil is made to do penance. The crop is disappointing, to say the least. Therefore it should be the pleasurable duty of pleasurable agriculturists to have their seed tested, and they may do so by communicating with the county agent who offers to illustrate or demonstrate the procedure.

Bolshevism a Supreme Failure.
(Houston Post.)

Whether or not Norman Hapgood is guilty of the charge brought by his enemies that he is in sympathy with the Russian bolshevik, he gives some very frank statements in regard to the situation in Russia as he learned of it in a nearby country.

Asked if the Russian people indorsed bolshevism and were in sympathy with the regime of Lenin, he replied emphatically that they are not. The peasants, he declared, are opposed to communism.

"Even the industrial workers are less communistic than they were," says Mr. Hapgood. "The present dictatorship is endured only because it is believed that the choice is between it and reaction. If the civil war were ended and the blockade lifted, it would not take bolshevism long to die." Communism has been given its inning in Russia, and is failing. There is much other evidence to support Mr. Hapgood's views on this point. If it is failing in Russia, where it had every advantage, and where there was a powerful incentive in reaction from the old regime of extreme autocracy to make it successful, it must be so impracticable in nature as to fail everywhere else.

Our citizens in this country who hold communistic theories should look at Russia in its plight today, not forgetting the horrors that country has suffered in the last two years during which bolshevistic doctrines were being worked out, and then ask themselves if they honestly desire to see a repetition of those things in this country.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of

Brazos County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Thomas Armstrong, S. M. Aldridge, Lizzie Aldridge, Jennie Aldridge, T. S. Aldridge, S. L. Sophronia Baylor, P. A. Barker, Precilla A. Barker, E. A. Barker, R. T. Baylor, E. A. Brown, Cynthia S. Baylor, D. C. Barmore, W. W. Barker, H. A. Barker, Ezekiel Curd, Sarah Cawthon, L. Y. Chinski, W. H. Dunlap, Wm. Dunlap, Sarah A. Dawson, Richard B. Dawson, I. C. Davis, W. T. Darden, H. H. Dailey, Benjamin M. Dawson, Richard Dawson, S. V. Dawson, Lou Dawson, Loretta Dunlap, Susan A. Dawson, H. P. Edwards, W. H. Elbridge, Assena Evetts, W. S. Ferrell, Ellen J. Ferrell, G. I. Goodwin, Julia B. Garrett, Harriet A. C. Green, Thomas H. Green, Sextus Garrett, W. F. Grant, A. W. Hardy, R. T. Harper, R. J. Harper, M. C. Harly, Sally E. Hardy, Sam Hardy, A. J. Hall, Henderson Hardy, Susan A. Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Lemuel Johnson, Susan K. Johnson, John D. Johnson, Margaret M. Kerr, Kate Kidd, George Kidd, E. C. Knox, Sarah Knox, Thomas J. Lockett, D. Levi, Wm. L. Little, John Leonard, Edward Leonard, Ellen Leonard, Mathew Leonard, Anne Leonard, Robert Millican, Nancy Millican, John Millican, Daniel L. Millican, Andrew N. Millican, Diadem Millican, James D. Millican, Andrew A. Millican, Elliott M. Millican, Letty T. Millican, Nathan Millican, Susan E. Millican, J. P. Mitchell, Wm. Millican, John H. Millican, Sarah Millican, Robert Millican, Jr., Nathan C. Millican, Wesley J. Millican, John E. Millican, Letty Millican, Letta A. Millican, Jane Millican, John D. Millican, M. E. Millican, James Millican, Harriet Millican, Mary Ann Millican, Zulia Ann Millican, Wm. Lytle Millican, Robert G. Millican, Pleasant D. Millican, James W. Millican, Barrett T. Millican, Julia Ann Millican, Wm. Lytle Millican, Junior, Willis D. Millican, Wm. H. Millican, Jasper N. Millican, Lucy A. Millican, W. D. Millican, Lytle Millican, R. P. Millican, Marcellus Millican, Wilberforce Millican, Leader R. Millican, Loretta E. Millican, Barnett G. Millican, W. A. Millican, M. R. Millican, Mary J. Millican, J. W. Millican, W. L. Millican, Daniel Millican, Groves Millican, Grove Millican, Mary E. Meador,

Julia A. McDavid, John C. McDavid, A. B. Mullins, Margaret Moore, Susan E. Miller, Daniel McCaskill, Mary J. Norwood, Elmina J. Norwood, Elmina Norwood, Elmina J. Norwood, Richard Norwood, Alice Norman, Columbus Norman, Flora Norman, L. D. Norman, J. P. Norman, James Norman, Mattie Norman, Steve Norman, W. T. Neale, Assena Norris, Mary A. Price, W. C. Price, Lucinda Price, R. J. Palmer, N. W. Price, Junior, B. W. Price, Junior, Cleopatra Parks, R. R. Peebles, Elizabeth B. Roberts, Susan A. Roberts, Ben Roberts, Maria Standifer, Jacob Standifer, George A. Staples, Georgia A. Staples, Letitia A. Smith, Robert Smith, Letitia A. Smith, Thomas J. Scott, Fannie Scott, Letitia Smith, James Standifer, John B. Standifer, Lena C. Standifer, Minerva Thomas, Eason C. Thomas, J. B. Thomas, Zapha Thomas, Diadem Thomas, Zephia Thomas, Thomas C. Thomas, C. Thomas, Zilpha Thomas, J. D. Thomas, Susan E. Thompson, Martha J. Vaught, Jesse J. Vest, Francis A. Vest, A. B. Vest, Lucinda White, John M. White, Augusta H. White, A. S. White, Cynthia S. White, Julia B. White, Margaret White, M. Archibald White, Cynthia L. White, Harriet A. White, S. White, Georgia A. White, Assena Webster, C. H. Webster, Marcella E. Weaver, Ellen J. White, J. W. Weaver, D. Wenor, D. Weaver, D. Wenor, H. Whitesides, B. Whitesides, Mrs. M. E. Weaver, A. J. Wall, Mary E. Wilson, and C. J. Ward, and the unknown heirs of each and all of said persons and their heirs and legal representatives of each and all of said unknown heirs who are defendants in cause No. 8294 in the District Court of Brazos County, Texas, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest County where there is a newspaper published, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Brazos County, Texas, to be held at the Court House thereof on the second Monday A. D. 1920, the same being the 9th day of February A. D. 1920, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 5th day of January A. D. 1920 in a suit numbered 8294 on the docket of said Court as aforesaid, wherein the said above mentioned and described parties are defendants, and Ewing Norwood and W. H. Hendrix are plaintiffs, said petition alleging in substance,

That heretofore to-wit on or about the 3rd day of January A. D. 1920 plaintiffs were lawfully seized and possessed of all of those six certain tracts or parcels of land in the Robert Millican two and one-half league grant in Brazos county, Texas, said six tracts aggregating one thousand ninety-four and one-third acres of land.

That on or about the day and date last mentioned the defendants and each of them entered upon the said land and premises and unlawfully ejected plaintiffs therefrom to their damage in the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars, and in addition to their fee simple title of record which they have to said land they allege that they and those whose estate they own have had and held peaceable and adverse possession of said land and premises, cultivating, using, and enjoying the same, and paying taxes thereon, holding and claiming the same under deeds duly registered for a period of more than five years next after the accrual of the cause or causes of action of each and all of said defendants, if any they had, and continuously for more than five years next before the filing of this suit, and that plaintiffs and those under whom they claim have had and held peaceable and adverse possession of said premises cultivating, using, and enjoying the same for more than ten years next after the accrual of the cause or causes of action of each and all of said defendants, if any they had, and for more than ten years next before the filing of this suit. And plaintiffs specially plead the statutes of limitation of five and ten years in support of their title to said property, said suit, it being alleged, is brought as well to try the title as for damages.

Plaintiffs pray for citation, for restitution of their property, for damages, that they be quieted in their title to said property, for all costs of suit, and for relief, general and special, legal and equitable.

Herein fail not but have you before said Court at its next regular term this writ with your return thereon showing how you have executed the same.

Witness J. W. Barron, Clerk of the District Court of Brazos County, Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court at office in Bryan, Texas, on this the 5th day of January, A. D. 1920.

(Seal) J. W. BARRON,
Clerk of the District Court Brazos County, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good pair 5-year old mules. Animal Husbandry Dept., College Station, Tex. w3t

College Station, Texas.

"A Home Institution."

Any woman can dye faded, shabby wearing apparel, whether wool, silk, cotton, linen or mixed goods to any color just like new, by following simple directions in each package of "Diamond Dye."

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove
cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine"
E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children

A Baptist church at the close of regular service, Rev. Kirby Chap officiating. Both of the contract parties are well known in the city.

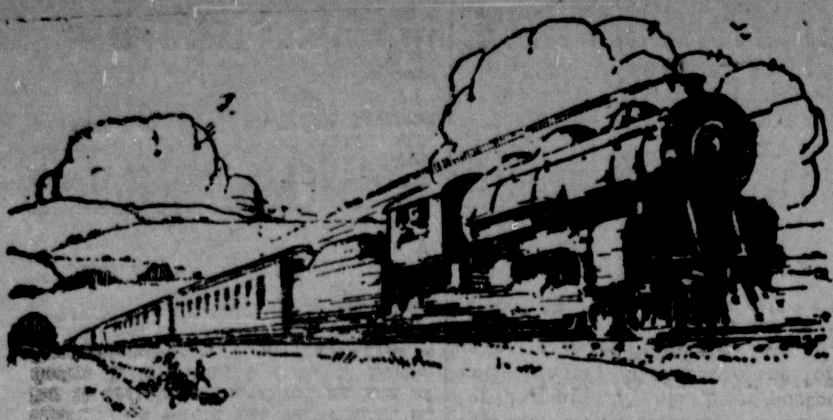
TRUCK CROP MOVING.

C

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nausealess, safe and sure.

Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.



Out of accumulated capital have arisen all the success of industry and applied science, all the comforts and ameliorations of the common lot. Upon it the world must depend for the process of reconstruction in which all have to share.

JAMES J. HILL

The Successful Farmer Raises Bigger Crops

and cuts down costs by investment in labor-saving machinery.

Good prices for the farmers' crops encourage new investment, more production and greater prosperity.

But the success of agriculture depends on the growth of railroads—the modern beasts of burden that haul the crops to the world's markets.

The railroads—like the farms—increase their output and cut down unit costs by the constant investment of new capital.

With fair prices for the work they do, the railroads are able to attract new capital for expanding their facilities.

Rates high enough to yield a fair return will insure railroad growth, and prevent costly traffic congestion, which invariably results in poorer service at higher cost.

National wealth can increase only as our railroads grow.

Poor railroad service is dear at any price. No growing country can long pay the price of inadequate transportation facilities.

*This advertisement is published by the
Association of Railway Executives*

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

MUNITION SHIPMENT AND JAPANESE SHIP ARRIVE MEXICO PORT

San Antonio, Jan. 13.—That the large shipment of munition which arrived at Manzanillo, Mex., December 24, was accompanied by the simultaneous arrival of the Japanese cruiser Yakuma, is the substance of the government report which has been forwarded to the war department at Washington.

The report will be investigated by the senate sub-committee now investigating the Mexican situation.

The republicans get desperately angry whenever the president changes his mind—and when he refuses to change it they get furious.

A FAMILY MEDICINE

In Her Mother's Home, Says This Georgia Lady, Regarding Black-Draught, Relief From Headache, Malaria, Chills, Etc.

Ringgold, Ga.—Mrs. Chas. Gaston, of this place, writes: "I am a user of Theodor's Black-Draught; in fact, it was one of our family medicines. Also in my mother's home, when I was a child. When any of us children complained of headache, usually caused by constipation, she gave us a dose of Black-Draught, which would rectify the trouble. Often in the spring, we would have malaria and chills, or troubles of this kind, and we would soon be up and around again. We would not be without it, for it certainly has saved us lots of doctor bills. Just a dose of Black-Draught when not so well saves a lot of days in bed."

Theodor's Black-Draught has been in use for many years in the treatment of stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and the popularity which it now enjoys is proof of its merit. If your liver is not doing its duty, you will suffer from such disagreeable symptoms as headache, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, etc., and unless something is done, serious trouble may result. Theodor's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Theodor's the original and genuine. 1379

INTESTINAL MALADY WIDE-SPREAD WITH A FEW FATALITIES

Kansas City, Jan. 13.—Whether the mysterious intestinal malady which has appeared in Kansas and Oklahoma exists in other communities of the southwest was the cause of much speculation today.

Meantime the officials of the two states in which the disease has been found are making efforts to identify it and employ means to check its spread.

Topeka, Kas., and Muskogee, Okla., apparently are the worst sufferers.

Two hundred cases are reported at Topeka and three hundred at Muskogee.

No fatalities have so far occurred at either place and the death list remains at four—all at Skiatook, Okla., where the malady made its first appearance.

TEXAS CATTLEMEN CONFER ON PLANS FOR CONVENTION

Fort Worth, Jan. 13.—President W. W. Turney of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association and members of the executive committee of that organization met here today to plan the program for the annual convention in Houston on March 16, 17 and 18.

WAREHOUSE CONVENTION POSTPONED TO JAN. 23

Houston, Jan. 13.—The annual convention of the Texas Warehouse and Transfer Men's association, scheduled for January 17, has been postponed until January 23, because the former date conflicted with the date of the central association convention at Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 PAY POLL TAX.

Richmond, Tex., 13.—Tax Collector Waddell reports up to date the poll taxes for Fort Bend County paid are 1,500. Only twelve of these are for women. Very little interest is being taken so far, but it expects a rush in the last two weeks.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with Worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60¢ per bottle.

WOMEN APPOINTED ON COMMITTEE TO PLAN CONVENTION

Washington, Jan. 13.—Appointment of a committee of seven, including two women, to arrange for the Democratic National convention at San Francisco on June 28 was announced today by Chairman Cummings of the National Democratic committee.

This will be the first time women have participated in the preliminary arrangements of the presidential nominating convention.

The first meeting of this committee will be held at San Francisco within sixty days, Cummings said.

LOCAL POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IS TO BE FORMED HERE

Immediate and determined steps are to be taken by the ex-service men to form a local post of the American legion in Bryan. This may be considered as a call to all of the soldiers, sailors and marines of Brazos county who do not now belong to any local post.

Within the next few days there will be arranged three registration booths at prominent places in town which may be identified by signs which read: "Enroll here for the American legion before January 30 and become a charter member." At any of these places soldiers, sailors and marines, not only from Bryan but also of Brazos county, are requested to sign their names with address plainly written in a book that will be provided, and deposit 50 cents, the amount of dues to the state branch, which entitles the member to a year's subscription to the legionaire.

Any man registering at any one of these booths can get a small booklet explaining the organization and objects of the American legion in detail.

The registration places will be continued until 6 o'clock on Friday, January 30. At 8 o'clock on the same date the first meeting will be held at Carnegie library, when every man who has registered will be asked to be present as some very important things will come up for consideration. These things will include perfecting of a temporary organization and application for a charter.

Numbers of ex-service men here are interested in this movement and are helping to push its organization. Anyone interested and desiring further information may confer with any one of the following: Chas. B. Hudson, Langston Spell, John T. Hanway, Jr., Allen Carr, Bernard Stewart, J. A. McQueen, Jr., John S. Caldwell, Horace Boyett, Milton Winter, Roy Stone, E. L. McGuire, T. P. Boyett, Jr., L. E. Ponder, Harry Edge, E. G. Jenkins, George Pletzer, Harmon Edinburg, L. J. Falgout, Harry Estill, Cecil Estill, Ed Martin, J. M. Gordon, O. S. Johnson, Johnnie Collins, D. D. White, O. J. Parks, R. J. Cole, N. D. Cole, Hiram Downard, W. E. Wimberly, Travis Bryan, A. R. Kadell and J. B. Hunter.

STATE COMMISSION CONDUCTS HEARING ON PINK BOLL WORM

S. W. Bilsing returned yesterday from an extended trip through southwest Texas and along the Mexican border country, where he represented A. and M. college on the pink worm commission which was conducting hearings to determine whether or not non-cotton zones were to be established in districts infected with pink boll worms under the Texas laws. Such hearings are conducted once each year to determine what restrictions shall be placed about the sections where pink boll worms have been at work. Hearings were conducted last week at Liberty, Houston, Eagle Pass and Marfa.

The recommendations of the commission have been made to Commissioner of Agriculture Fred W. Davis, who in turn will make recommendations to Governor Hobby, and the announcements of the findings of the commission will be given out in form of proclamations setting forth the policy that is to be pursued in these affected districts. There are only six or seven zones in Texas where the pink boll worm has been discovered, and since the destruction from this worm in Mexico is approximately 25 per cent, the greatest of caution is being exercised to prevent the spread of the pink boll worm into Texas. In the non-cotton zones cotton is not planted within a radius of five miles of the places where pink boll worms operated.

JAPAN TO WITHDRAW WARSHIPS FROM CHINA CONFERENCE NOTIFIED

Paris, Jan. 13.—Japan has decided to withdraw her warships from Fuchow, China, where they went some weeks ago owing to the maltreatment of Japanese subjects, according to information to the Japanese delegation to the peace conference.

Whales avoid the gulf stream and are never found there.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blood, bleeding or protruding piles, instantly relieves itching piles, and you can get a trial dose after the first application. Price 60¢.

ALLEGED ASSASSINS OF TEXANS ARRESTED IN TAMPICO REGION

Mexico City, Jan. 13.—Three persons, alleged to be the assassins of Earle Bowles and F. J. Rooney, the American oil men killed recently in the Tampico oil region, have been arrested, according to reports from Tampico.

Others implicated in the cowardly murder have been located and will be arrested shortly, the report adds.

The American consul at Tampico expressed satisfaction at the efforts of the federal forces to punish the offenders.

SEVENTY THOUSAND NEW MOTOR VEHICLES BOUGHT DURING 1919

Austin, Jan. 13.—With 331,000 automobiles registered in 1919, an increase of 30 per cent over the registration of 1918, Texas showed a greater percentage increase than any other state in the union. Tennessee came second with 29 per cent, according to statistics of the Texas highway department.

Authorities of the department estimate that 70,000 of the motor vehicles registered last year were bought during 1919. They placed the production of automobiles during 1919 at 1,891,929, and said that Texas absorbed nearly one-twentieth of the total number of automobiles produced in the United States during the past year.

Total production for 1920 is expected to reach 2,650,000, and if Texas takes new cars in the same ratio as in 1919, 132,500 new automobiles will come into the state during 1920, and total registrations will hover around 450,000, according to predictions of highway officials.

With reports for 1919 still coming from counties, early in January, total motor vehicle registrations were 330,115; transfers 67,101; chauffeur's license 25,522; motorcycles 3,874; dealers license 3,270.

TEXAS COUNTIES VOTED \$79,982,000 GOOD ROADS BONDS

Austin, Jan. 13.—During the year just closed 109 Texas counties voted to issue road bonds in an aggregate total of \$79,982,000. Dallas county came first with \$6,500,000; Eastland second with \$4,500,000; Stephens third with \$3,500,000; Tarrant fourth with \$3,450,000.

Not all of the bonds were placed on the market during 1919 for some of them are still awaiting approval by the attorney general and some have been held back awaiting better conditions for road building.

AMERICAN LEGION CONDEMNS DEMPSEY FOR WAR RECORD

Cleveland, O., Jan. 13.—Condemnation of the war record of Jack Dempsey, the world's champion prize fighter, was voiced in a resolution adopted unanimously by the American Legion post here. The resolution contains an appreciation of the war record of Carpentier, the French claimant to heavyweight honors.

U. S. WON'T BE DRY FOR SIX YEARS SAYS GAYLORD

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A six-year job faces federal prohibition agents in making the United States dry, according to J. M. Gaylord, assistant chief commissioner of Washington, who addressed agents and inspectors of midwestern states Tuesday. At the end of that period, Mr. Gaylord said the revenue bureau has figured that the United States would be a real "desert."

MISSIONARY 57 YEARS.
Aurora Ill., Jan. 13.—A cable from Chefoo China, announces the death of Dr. Hunter Corbett, 84 years old, a moderator of the Presbyterian church in the United States in 1906 and a missionary in China for fifty-seven years.

YOUR COLD EASED AFTER FIRST DOSE

"Pape's Cold Compound" Then Breaks Up a Cold in a Few Hours.

Relief comes instantly. A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a severe cold and ends all the grippe misery.

The very first dose opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages in the head, stops nose running, relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Clear your congested head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, contains no quinine—insist upon Pape's!

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60¢.

ANNUAL MEETINGS STOCKHOLDERS OF BRYAN BANKS HELD

Officers and Directors Named for Banking Institutions Show Very Few Changes—Successful Year's Business Closed.

Annual meetings of the stockholders of the Bryan banks were held on Tuesday afternoon when directorates were named for the ensuing year. Following the stockholders' meetings the directors met and named officers and employees of the various banking institutions. Reports indicate a very successful year's business in 1919 and the outlook is bright for a splendid business in 1920.

First National Bank.

The stockholders and directors of the First National bank met on Tuesday afternoon, but adjourned until today at 10 o'clock to complete the election of officers and directors. The directors named were the same as have served this banking house for many years, including H. O. Boatwright, L. L. McInnis, R. W. Howell, J. W. Howell and Guy M. Bryan, Jr. After the stockholders' meeting the directors met and elected the following officers and employees: H. O. Boatwright, president; J. W. Howell, chairman board of directors; Guy M. Bryan, Jr., vice president; L. L. McInnis, vice president and cashier; C. E. Jones, assistant cashier; J. H. Todd, active ledger; R. S. Webb, Jr., teller-general ledger; N. F. Lockerd, inactive ledger; S. L. Boatwright, collections and exchange; Travis Bryan, assistant cashier.

First State Bank & Trust Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First State Bank and Trust company was held in the office of the bank Tuesday at 4 p. m., and the following directors were elected to serve for 1920: Ed Hall, R. H. Seale, W. S. Higgins, Jno. W. Coulter, H. P. Dansby, C. M. Cole, W. J. Coulter, W. S. Mial and Samuel Levy.

The directors met and elected the following officers and employees: Ed Hall, president; R. H. Seale, vice president; W. S. Higgins, vice president; J. N. Dulaney, cashier; Pat Newton, teller; Frank J. Elzner and L. B. Locke, bookkeepers.

City National Bank.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the City National bank the following directors were named for the year 1920: E. H. Astin, John K. Parker, E. W. Crenshaw, R. O. Astin, M. L. Parker, Jno. M. Lawrence and W. H. Cole.

After the stockholders' meeting the directors met and elected the following officers and employees: E. H. Astin, president; Jno. K. Parker, vice president; E. W. Crenshaw, vice president; W. H. Cole, cashier; Fred L. Cavitt, assistant cashier; J. H. Beard, assistant cashier; M. M. Erskine, Miss Esther Cavitt, Ross Dean and Mrs. M. M. Erskine, bookkeepers.

USE EAGLE WANT ADS.
THEY BRING RESULTS.

473 FACTS OF EACH FARM WILL BE SOUGHT IN CENSUS

A comprehensive survey of the agricultural and stockfarming activities and resources of the United States census for 1920, which will be taken during the month of January. An effort will be made to ascertain twenty-nine facts concerning each person and at least 473 certain facts concerning each farm in the United States.

The blank forms contain twenty-seven and 473 questions to be asked by census enumerators. A summary of each report will be made and the census bureau will be able to compile accurate information about many important and unimportant conditions and activities.

From the information gathered in the census statistics can be compiled showing, not only the population of the United States, but the number of each kind of animal, poultry and other living things in the country on January 1, 1920. It will show common and pure-bred animals separately, and they will be subdivided according to breed and age and kind. The value, weight or size or quantity of each item on a farm will be listed.

The records will show how many farms have telephones, motor trucks, automobiles, tractors, gas and electric lights, etc. They will give detailed information concerning all farm products, such as milk, butter, eggs and garden and field crops. The value and size of each crop, and the number of acres from which it was harvested will be given. The report will contain the number of chickens raised and the number sold. There will also be figures on the marketing of crops, domestic animals slaughtered on farms, disposition of products and various other matters. There will be reports on orchards, fruits, nuts, berries, grapes, forests, nurseries, greenhouses and hothouses.

The census enumerators will get some personal information about farm operators, including their farming experience, the years worked for wages, years they were tenants and length of time they have owned farms. The census will cover farm values, incumbrances and drainage and just about everything of which a person could think.

And the farmers will also be asked the same twenty-nine questions which are asked of other citizens.

Each person will be requested to furnish the following information about himself or herself:

Place of abode, name, relation to head of family, whether home is owned or rented, sex, color of race, age; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; year of immigration to the United States, whether naturalized or alien; if naturalized, date of naturalization; whether he has attended school at any time since September 1, 1919, whether able to read and write, birthplace and mother tongue of the citizen and each of his parents and birthplace of each; whether able to speak English, occupation and salary.

AMBITION YOUNG PEOPLE
Interested in attending America's largest school of bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, cotton classing and business finance, 3,500 enrollments the past year, students from thirty-nine states and seven foreign countries, should fill in and mail to the Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, for free catalogue.

Name.....
Address.....

PERSONAL MENTION

Morgan Closs, of the Steep Hollow community, was in this city today. W. D. Stallings from Alexander was in Bryan today on business. J. W. Sheppard, of Kurten, was a Bryan visitor today.

F. W. Locke, of Tabor, was among the business visitors in the city today. J. Harris was in the city today from his home in the Harris school neighborhood.

J. Paradowski, who lives four miles west of Bryan, is a progressive Brazos county farmer, who believes in keeping in touch with affairs of nation, state and county site, as well as using his brains in farming. He called at this office today and went away with a receipt for daily visits of the Eagle during 1920.

Luster Worsham, of Zack, was among the business visitors in the city today.

W. D. Yardley, of the Harvey community, was among the Bryan visitors today.

J. J. Parker, of Steep Hollow, was in the city today.

M. G. Buchanan was in the city on business this morning from his farm home at Harvey.

B. Sbis was in the city this morning from College Station. Collector Roy Hudspeth and Assessor Jim Darwin went to Millican Sunday where they will spend two or three days making assessments and collection of taxes. This service is for the convenience of the tax payers of that precinct.

Sheriff Moorehead is in receipt of a message today from the Texas Automobile association asking him to be present at a meeting at the attorney general's office in Austin on Thursday morning for the purpose of devising ways and means for suppressing automobile thefts. The meeting will be attended by sheriffs, police chiefs and detectives from many Texas towns. It is proposed that the governor lend the aid of the Texas rangers in cases where the local officers are unable to cope with the situation.

Turner Crenshaw was in the city today from his farm home in the Steep Hollow community.

Joe B. Walker was a visitor in the city today from Alexander.

Harve Henry, of Coleman, Tex., is in Bryan having been called here by the death of his brother, George Henry, of Tabor.

The University of California has 3983 women students, Northwestern university 2685 and the University of Wisconsin and Boston university 2368 each.

Chicago cooks, maids and other domestic servants who recently formed a union have agreed on demands of a 10-hour day and a five and a half day week.

An enormous appetite is possessed by the kangaroo. One of these animals will eat as much grass as six ordinary sheep will consume.

Denmark is entirely devoid of mountains.

It is asserted that the best tooth brushes are made from bristles that grow along the spine of the Russian wild boar.

Such is the variety of races to be found in the Philippines that something like 30 languages may be heard there.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BRONCHO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 30c



The Day of the Farmer

When three hundred hard-handed, sun-browned men from thirty-two states assembled recently to map out a program for the get-together of American farmers, they declared solemnly—though in more elegant language—that the farmer shall no longer be the national goat! The organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation means that the day of the farmer is at hand, says

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

No more will the farmer be the goat of the gouger, the butt of the ignoramus. Farmers are getting together today to take their rightful place as the Nation's biggest business men! This bank seeks always to advance the interests of the farmers hereabouts. We are anxious to see you prosper, eager to help you by every means in our power. And because we believe that the farmers who regularly read THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN are the most prosperous farmers, we urge our friends to subscribe for this great National Farm Weekly. Authorize us to charge your account only \$1.00, and we will have your name entered at once for a year—52 big weekly issues. Keep in touch with the nation's farmers!

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BRYAN Texas H. O. BOATWRIGHT President L. L. McINNIS Cashier PHONE 29

Gentlemen:
(1) Because you know me, enter my name for THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN for one year and charge the cost, \$1.00, to me. } Cross
or cut
(2) Here's my dollar. I want THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Send it to me. } out.
(My Name).....
(My Address).....
(City)..... (State).....